(iii) Implementation of certain specialised technology such as extended reach drilling, horizontal and drain hole drilling.

(iv) Obtaining the services of international experts wherever considered necessary.

(v) Maintenance of reservoir health through workover operations, pressure maintenance methods/ stimulation/artificial lift operations.

(vi) Encouraging the participation of private/joint venture companies in the oil exploration and development programmes.

[Translation]

Rate of Realisation for Power

*552. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of realisation for power is only 20 percent all over the country;

(b) the rate of realisation in agriculture, industry, small-scale industry, Railway sector, separately;

(c) whether there is a threat to the economy going haywire because of low rate of realisation; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps the Government propose to take to increase the rate of realisation and to prevent the theft of power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) During 1994-95, average rate of realisation from sale of power from various Sectors is given below :

Agriculture	19.43 Paise/unit
Industry (including heavy, medium and small scale)	221.43 Paise/unit
Railway	254.33 Paise/Unit

(c) No, Sir. The average rate of realisation during 1994-95 was of the order of 86%.

(d) In order to improve the rate of realisation, measures such as recovery of arrears in instalments, disconnection of power supply, filing of cases in the Court and settlement of disputes through Negotiation Committee are taken. As regards preventing the theft of power, several measures have been introduced which, *inter-alia*, include installation of energy meters and setting up of special vigilance squads to conduct surprise raids for detecting pilferage of energy. Theft of electricity has also been made a cognizable offence under Section 39 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1910.

The Ministry of Power has been advising the State Governments to improve recovery of arrears by taking measures as stated above.

[Translation]

Requirement of Power for Delhi

*553. SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM' : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated overall requirement of power for Delhi by the year 2000 AD;

(b) whether part of (a) above is likely to be met from the Northern grid;

(c) whether part of (a) above is to be met from the local power stations;

(d) out of (c) above the availability as per the existing power plants;

(e) whether plans have been approved for meeting the balance requirement;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) As per the Report of the 14th Electric Power Survey Committee of the Government of India, the projected peak demand in Delhi by the year 2000 A.D. is 3179 MW.

(b) to (d) The additional power requirement of Delhi is proposed to be met partly from additional local generation and partly from Delhi's share in the Central power stations located in the Northern Region. The capacity available at present for meeting Delhi's power requirement is as follows :—

	Installed Capacity
(i) Delhi's own generation	592.5 MW
(ii) Badarpur Thermal Power Station	705.0 MW
(iii) Delhi's share in other Central stations in the Northern Region	1587.0 MW

(e) to (g) DESU has prepared an Action Plan (1995-2000 AD) for effecting fiscal and functional improvements, which envisage structural reorganisation and revamping of various wings of DESU so as to turn it into a more efficient body. It, *inter-alia*, includes new capacity addition, maximising generation from existing units, stregthening T&D System in Delhi, adoption of better demand